BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

This invention is described by appended claims in relation to description of preferred embodiments with reference to the following drawings which are explained briefly as follows:

FIG. 1 is a front elevation view of a unipolar magnetic system in the configuration of a sphere illustrating the contour of the magnetic components and the screws.

FIG. 2 is an elevation exploded view illustration of FIG. 1 illustrating the placement and contour of the six wedge shaped magnetic components, six screws and the cube core object .

FIG. 3 is a side elevation view of a unipolar magnetic system in the configuration of a cube illustrating the contour of the magnetic components and the screws.

FIG. 4 is an elevation exploded view illustration of FIG. 3 illustrating the placement and contour of the six wedge shaped magnetic components, six screws and the cube core object.

FIG. 5 is a side elevation view of a unipolar magnetic system in the configuration of a duadecahedron the contour of the magnetic components and the screws.

FIG. 6 is a cross-section view of a bi-valved hollow aluminum ~~sphere~~ cube with electromagnetic rods shown only in top half.

FIG. 7 is an external view of FIG. 6 showing how the aluminum ~~sphere~~ cube is bolted together.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Listed numerically below with reference to the drawings are terms used to describe features of the invention.

1. External magnetic pole
2. Internal magnetic pole
3. Bipolar magnet
4. Non-magnetic metal core object
5. Binding screws
6. Unipolar magnetic solid
7. Sphere
8. Arcuate wedge magnets
9. Aluminum cube core object
10. Screw slots
11. Recessed aperture
12. Locking groove
13. Fin
14. Unipolar magnetic cube
15. Pyramidal wedge bipolar magnets
16. Unipolar magnetic duodecahedron
17. Hollow bi-valved aluminum ~~sphere~~ cube
18. Electromagnetic rods
19. Hollow cavity
20. Distal ends of electromagnets
21. Locking mechanism

The unipolar magnetic system of the invention is prepared by juxtaposed joining together a plurality of bipolar magnets forming a unipolar magnet. Applicant has been

aperture in the polyhedron duodecahedron core object . Opposing mating locking groove ~~12~~ on core object ~~18~~ and fin ~~13~~ on the adjoining internal magnetic pole ~~2~~, not shown, are coupled together to further secure the magnets. Gaussage must be uniform on all parts of the unipolar magnetic duodecahedron 16, The exterior surface of the screws must be contoured to conform to the contour of the duodecahedron and the heads of the screws machinrd accordingly as previously described. All components of the unipolar magnetic polyhedron 16 provide a smooth, uniform surface with nearly imperceptible seams.

With respect to basic research, an important embodiment of the invention would be the multiple science applications from the study and evaluation of the effect of varying the intensity of enclosed internal electromagnetic unipolar electromagnetic fields on various life forms and substances.

Although permanent magnets are mainly disclosed herein, electromagnets can be used as well with modifications. This is specifically true, and much more feasible, where the desired end product is an internal unipolar magnetic field, as would be necessary to have access to the inner chamber created by such a device in any practical manner.

Electromagnets also allow an on/off state not possible with permanent magnets. Magnetic field strength variation is also possible with electromagnets. For example, extremely intense internal unipolar fields can be achieved with electromagnets. These features allow the device to be a valuable tool in basic research investigating the influence and effects of unipolar magnetic fields on many life forms and other substances.

Shown in FIGS 6 and 7 are radially placed electromagnets rods 18 in constructing a thick walled, hollow, bi-valved, aluminum ~~sphere~~ cube 17. The surface of the hollow cavity 19 in ~~sphere~~ cube 17 is lined by distal ends 20 of the electromagnetic rods. Cavity 21 inside the ~~sphere~~ cube functions as the internal unipolar magnetic field 2. The external view in FIG 7 shows the bi-valve requires a strong locking mechanism 22